

# Musical and Sewing Machine Gazette:

—DEVOTED TO THE—

## PIANO, ORGAN AND SEWING MACHINE TRADES.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

NO. 3.

### TO THE TRADES.

When in the natural course of trade two or three commodities are constantly associated with each other, it may be reasonably inferred that the association fulfills some useful purpose. Such an association exists between Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines. In thousands of sales-rooms outside the larger cities of the Union these three commodities are kept on sale together. Obviously, they are so associated in compliance with the requirements of business.

The relationship between pianos and organs has always been recognized, and in conformity therewith journals have been established to combine the information connected with these two kindred branches of manufacture. But the comparatively new relationship established by the practical workings of trade between pianos, organs and sewing machines, although clearly recognized for some time past, has not hitherto called forth any newspaper to their joint interests.

The want of such a newspaper is unquestionably felt, and has to our certain knowledge been strongly expressed by dealers in these commodities throughout all parts of the country. Such of these dealers as would keep informed of the condition of the three branches of trade are now forced to take two papers, although one could be made to answer their purpose. It is to fill this want that the publication of

### *The Musical and Sewing Machine Gazette*

has been essayed. In offering, therefore, to the public a weekly newspaper devoted conjointly to the interests of the piano, organ and sewing machine trades, the publisher feels that he is subserving a useful purpose and endeavoring to keep the art of journalism abreast of the march of events.

The aim of "The Gazette" is not to be a mere advertising medium, but a vigilant and readable newspaper, giving the latest, fullest and most trustworthy news concerning all matters of interest to those whom it seeks to represent, and its motto will be, "Always useful, always just."

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J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Attest. [Seal.] J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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# THE MUSIC TRADE.

## The American Pianoforte Manufacture.

THE rise and progress of the pianoforte manufacture in America forms an interesting chapter of American history. The rapid development of one of the leading industries of the country out of a seemingly unimportant individual venture; the influence of the New World on the art of piano-making through the distinctively American improvements on the instrument and the means of manufacture, and the men who have at the different stages of the industry figured in its history and left the stamp of their genius upon it, constitute no ordinary theme for the historian. But this history has not yet been written. It will be one of the aims of THE GAZETTE to collect and publish from time to time the materials from which a history may be prepared. In furtherance of this purpose the following papers, obtained from Chickering & Sons, and throwing light on the beginning of the pianoforte manufacture in Boston and its vicinity, are laid before the readers of THE GAZETTE.

E. J. B., writing to the Boston *Transcript* from Milton Mills, Mass., in 1871, says: "In 1797 or 1798, when the proprietors of the Federal-street Theatre were getting up that institution, they applied to Benjamin Crehore, of Milton, a very skillful mechanic, to get up a set of horses to appear upon the stage in the play of 'The Forty Thieves.' The successful manner in which that job was furnished was the commencement of his services in preparing much of the machinery and appliances of that theatre. So successful were all his plans and machinery that Peter Von Hagen, who led the orchestra, applied to Mr. Crehore to repair his bass viol, which an accident had rendered useless, and no one in Boston could be found to repair it. So successful was Mr. Crehore in this job that he commenced making bass violins, which were thought to excel the imported ones. His success so far introduced him to the musicians of Boston as an expert workman. He was next called on to repair a pianoforte, and that induced him to make a piano, which so fully realized his idea that he gave up other work in 1800 and went into the piano business. Adam Bent and Lewis Babcock learned their trades of Mr. Crehore, and went to Boston after they left him, and set up their business there. Alpheus Babcock, a brother of Lewis, worked for awhile with Mr. Crehore, and afterwards joined his brother Lewis. At that time it was thought that no good article could be manufactured in this country, which induced Mr. Crehore to put 'London' upon his instruments, that they might find a market. The writer saw an old one with 'Benjamin Crehore Milton' upon it at Leonard's auction office, some fifteen years since. Like most ingenious men, Mr. Crehore died in poverty. He died in Milton about forty years since. His daughter now lives on Milton Hill."

"The Babcocks and Mr. Bent took partners and workmen, and from them, in a line easily traced, the business commenced in Milton by Crehore was handed down through different channels to the Chickings of the present day."

The following letter from Thomas Appleton, of the firm of Appleton & Babcock, never before published, adds interesting details:

READING, April 31, 1872.

George H. Chickering, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of 10th inst. was duly received, and I take pleasure in answering your inquiries. The first pianoforte made in this country, that I know of, was made by Benjamin Crehore, of Milton. I never heard of any built earlier in New York or Philadelphia. Mr. Crehore was a very ingenious man, accounted one of the best mechanics of the time, and was always consulted about anything difficult in that line. He must have been in business when I was born, in 1785. He used to make bass violins, Spanish guitars, and English guitars, making them at a shop in Milton Mills, and selling them in Boston. An aged relative of his, Isaac Crehore, still living, has told me that Benjamin Crehore built the first pianos made in this country at his shop in Milton, copying from an English one—probably a Broadwood one. Grainger, a noted oboe player of that day, kept a music store at the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, and probably suggested

to Mr. Crehore to build a piano. The pianos imported from England had short sounding-boards; Mr. Crehore introduced in his the long sounding-board, same as now used. I did not myself see one of his pianos till after I was twenty-one. The first pianos made in Boston were made by Adam and William Bent, in that part of Washington street between Hollis and Common streets, at least as early as 1803, and I remember visiting their shop at that time. They were then finishing off two cases, veneered with bird's-eye maple, which was about that time first introduced as an ornamental wood. Being myself at that time apprenticed in the cabinetmaking business, I took particular note of this. They carried on the business for some years. William Bent invented the first leather-splitting machine, got a patent on it, and giving up pianos, went to Philadelphia, carrying on the leather business there. Adam also retired from business and became a land speculator at South Boston.

The next piano makers in Boston were Lewis and Alpheus Babcock, born in Milton, who served their time with Benjamin Crehore and learned of him. Their shop was in Winter street, near Washington, when I became acquainted with them. In 1810 they joined with myself and the Hoyts, dealers in music and musical instruments, in putting up a large building in Milk street, on the site of the birthplace of Franklin, for the manufacture of organs and pianofortes, under the firm name of Hoyts, Babcock & Appleton. Crehore, then rather an old man, worked for us for a time. James Cogswell, at that time accounted the best cabinet maker in Boston, was persuaded by Mr. Babcock to give up that business and take charge of making the cases for the instruments. John Osborn was then his apprentice, and after learning the cabinet-making business, then learned in our factory the interior work of pianos, and afterwards set up for himself in Pantheon Hall, next south of Boylston Market, probably about 1814. Your father and Timothy Gilbert, having both previously learned the trade of cabinetmaking, worked as journeymen for Mr. Osborn, and learned to make pianos of him. Osborn, in his journeys to New York and Baltimore, became acquainted with Mr. James Stuart, a Scotchman having then the reputation of making the best pianos in the country, and Mr. Osborn induced him to give up there and join himself in Boston. Stuart and Osborn were both quick-tempered, and after about a year quarreled and separated. Stuart having noticed Mr. Chickering as a very quick, able and intelligent workman, induced him to join himself in the business of making pianos, where the Historical Society's building now is, on Tremont street, between the Museum and the burying ground. Their pianos were the best made in Boston; but they did not stay together hardly two years, Mr. Stuart drawing too heavily on the business for his own personal expenditure. Stuart went to London with one of his best pianos, and then went into Clement's establishment there, as foreman, and was visited by your father when he went to London. Mr. Chickering continued the business by himself, and, as it increased, he moved to Washington street, where Lemuel Gilbert's shop was in later times. The business increased, and he wanted still more room, and a friend of his, Wm. Stearns, put up a building purposely for him behind the other. The firm of Hoyts, Babcock & Appleton were crippled by the war. The Hoyts went to Buffalo, and John Mackay took their place in the firm, supplying the capital. About 1820 the firm was dissolved. I took the organ business in another building in Hawley street. The shop on Milk street was sold to settle the affairs of the firm, and Mr. Mackay, with Alpheus Babcock, took the Parkman Market Building, in Cambridge street, to carry on pianoforte making. After a few years Babcock went to Philadelphia to join a German there, who had been an agent for Mackay in making pianos in that city. After Mr. Babcock left, Mr. Mackay desired to find some one in his place, and came to me for advice about it. I recommended him to join with your father, knowing your father's ability, but that he needed more capital, which Mr. Mackay could furnish. Your father also consulted me about it. The partnership was formed, and Mr. Mackay moved his establishment up to your father's in Washington street. The business rapidly increased and they needed more room, and then the large building on Washington street, afterwards burned, was put up. You probably know all about the rest of your father's life and business better than I can tell you. I inclose you a few lines from my friend, Mr. Fred. A. Gould, of 290 Hanover street, about your father. The instrument he mentions getting out of order, young Chickering, being known as an ingenious man, was intrusted with the repair of it. This Mr. Gould has told me, but I see he forgot to mention it. I have been confined to the house all winter by ill health, so that I have not been able to go to the city. I should be pleased to have a call from you here, and will give you any more of my remembrances about musical matters you may desire.

Yours, very truly, (Signed) THOMAS APPLETON.

P. S.—I have induced my father to sign the letter himself, thinking it may be an autograph of some value to you hereafter. He is now eighty-six years old and has been quite feeble for some time. I think a visit from you and a talk about

your father and any other matters connected with music would give him a great deal of pleasure. Yours truly,

(Signed) E. APPLETON.

Jonas Chickering served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-making business with John Gould, New Ipswich, N. H.; while with him often in passing the residence of Mr. Barrett he stopped to listen to a piano owned by Mr. Barrett, and played by members of his family. This made a strong impression on young Chickering, and led him to make the instrument his specialty. In after years he gave the family one of his best instruments in exchange for the old instrument, it being the one inspiring him on to his great future as the first and chief in piano manufacturers of the country.

(From F. A. Gould, Esq., of 290 Hanover street, Boston.)

The letter below, also published now for the first time, gives some facts concerning the Babcocks and others:

The first time I knew anything of the manufacture of pianos was in 1812. In the spring of that year, Appleton and Babcock, of Boston, hired two large unfinished rooms in the house owned and occupied by Lemuel Babcock in Milton, for the purpose of using them as a workshop for making pianos. Lewis Babcock was then thirty-four years old, had been an apprentice of Benjamin Crehore, who, as I understand, made the first piano in this country, and very likely might have had a helping hand in it, although this is only conjecture. Babcock superintended the work at Milton, doing the lighter and more delicate parts himself. Appleton I never saw there, and seldom heard his name mentioned, and think, perhaps, he was a silent partner, only furnishing the capital, but this I do not know. Before they came to Milton they occupied rooms near, or adjoining, the old Marlborough House, but as this was to be taken down or remodeled they had to leave, and, finding no place to their mind, came to Milton while a building for that purpose was in process of erection in Milk street, on the spot, as Lewis Babcock always said, where Franklin was born. It was a high, narrow brick building on the right of Milk street, not far from the corner of Washington street; thither the pianos made at Milton were carried to receive their finishing and tuning, the last being done by Alpheus Babcock, a younger brother of Lewis, the name of Appleton & Babcock being placed on each instrument, and here they were kept for sale. In January of 1814 Lewis Babcock died at his father's house in Milton, and the following spring the business was carried back to Boston. The next two or three years I do not know who carried on the business, but as Alpheus Babcock had always been employed there I think it probable he took charge of it; a few years later, with the assistance of Mr. Mackay, he carried it on. He was a man of much inventive genius, and suggested several improvements in the instruments, and probably at that time had a more thorough knowledge of the business than any man in this country connected with it. At what time Mr. Chickering came into the business I do not know; at one time after he took the business—I think it was not far from 1830—Babcock left the employ of Chickering & Mackay, and went to Philadelphia to carry it on himself. The reason for his leaving, as I have been told by the family, was that he did not receive that compensation to which he thought his services entitled him. While there he took a diploma for the best American piano. Soon after, the firm in Boston, finding how valuable his services had been to them, and perhaps fearing some rivalry, offered him a salary of \$2,000 and the rent of a good house to come back to their employ. Being attached to Boston, and as such a salary was then thought a very liberal one, he gladly came back. He continued in their employ, always making some little improvements to bring the instruments nearer perfection, until the time of his death, which took place in 1842. I knew three men, who worked at the business before it was brought out to Milton, who continued in the establishment, under whatever name it was carried on, until age and infirmity compelled them to quit labor—Adam Bent, of South Boston; Samuel Payson, of Roxbury, and Joshua Stone, father of Miss Anna Stone, so long and favorably known to the musical public in Boston. These have all died within a few years, the last two leaving sons, who are now, I think, at work in Chickering's factory; so there seems no difficulty in tracing the business from its small beginnings to the present time.

(Signed) N. W. MORRILL, Roxbury.

March 1, 1872.

E. W. GUILFORD, dealer in musical instruments, at Atlanta, Ga., has sold out and gone into the service of the Estey Organ Company, which has opened a handsome branch office at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets in that city.

J. HOWARD FOOTE, the United States agent of the Courtois cornet, reports that the cornet players of this country are rapidly adopting that instrument, either of the Levy or the Arbuckle model. One of these cornets was recently presented by his church friends to Mr. Ditterline, the cornet player of the Presbyterian Church of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and was played by him on last Sunday to the delight of the congregation.

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The “CONNOISSEUR” ORGAN is, beyond doubt, by its beauty of design, its facilities for extraordinary effects, and its wonderful combinations and power, the most complete ONE MANUAL ORGAN ever manufactured.

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Meanwhile the demand for the standard Organs continues unabated, and their production goes on. Several important improvements have been made in Styles 109, 115, 140, 302, 340 and 345 (numbers well known to friends and customers), which will be announced in the next advertisement.

This Company is not greatly interested in the SHOW BUSINESS, but its Agents exhibit Organs occasionally; and in consequence First Premiums have been recently awarded in several States—notably in MAINE—being THE ONLY FIRST MEDAL awarded to any Organ Company in that State by any Jury or Committee of Award for several years.

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**Bay State Organ**  
UNRIVALED

For Quality and Volume of Tone. At prices to defy competition. Do not fail to correspond with the manufacturers.

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Manuals.  
Fifth Ave. Cath., N.Y., 4  
St. George's Ch., " 4  
St. Paul's M. E. Ch., " 4  
Holy Innocents, " 4  
Fifth Ave. Pres. Ch., " 3  
Brooklyn Tabernacle, " 4  
Pittsburg Cathedral, " 4  
Mobile Cathedral, " 3  
1st Pres., Philadelphia, " 3  
St. John's M. E. Brooklyn, " 3  
Trin. Ch., San Francisco, " 3  
Christ Ch., New Orleans, " 3  
Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, " 3

It is needless for us to call attention to the general excellence of our work, as our vast and successful business of fifty years manifestly proves. We invite the fullest inspection of our large factory and of all the instruments now giving the highest satisfaction throughout the country.

**Pipe-Organ Trade.**

MANY good inventions applying to the pipe-organ have been patented, and many unserviceable ones also, but, like all other things, the former are often uselessly and unnecessarily employed. The "pneumatic" action, in numerous instruments, should be conspicuous by its absence, rather than be present to distress the performer and the educated listener by its lack of promptness of speech in passages where the ordinary action is so satisfactory. It need not be asserted here that if the action of an organ is honestly made and adjusted with care it is available for nearly all three-manual instruments, and needs not the addition of a power to do the work sluggishly which it can do sharply. In most, or it might be said *all*, organ works, loud-running passages require no more power than what the ordinary great and swell manuals coupled furnish, as three or four key-boards need never be coupled except to play a mass of slow and ponderous chords, which, from their very nature and movement, enable the player to press down the resisting power offered. This position being granted, not much doubt can be entertained that the "pneumatic" action is only a necessity when a heavy wind-pressure is to be overcome or a peculiarly complicated or reversed action may demand the aid it can be made to supply.

Most superior organists have had occasion to play upon instruments possessing the "pneumatic" action, and have often been sorely tried by its failing to respond to the demands made upon it, especially in certain passages where "reiteration" is extensively made use of. Moreover, they have frequently expressed themselves to their professional brethren, owing up to the fact that they would infinitely prefer to play upon the same instruments *minus* the "pneumatic." Even organ-builders are not always satisfied with their labors in this direction, and submit to add this "infliction" (let us call it) only when they have been specially requested to do so, and when also well paid for it. An abuse of this kind generally emanates from organists lacking a true knowledge of what is necessary, and who, therefore, want everything in their organ which they know or have ever heard of, be it a "pneumatic" or a "tuba mirabilis" voiced at a twenty-inch wind-pressure. With the money in hand to pay for these extras, organ-builders, although inwardly protesting against them, feel it their interest to do all for which they are well remunerated. The "pneumatic" is not undervalued because a judicious employment of it is urged, but rather is it estimated at its just value when only put to a careful and legitimate use. It seems as if a reaction had taken place with regard to the power under discussion, for few capable organists insist upon its being incorporated in any instrument for which they draw up the specification, except it commends itself to them as an absolutely necessary adjunct to its perfection. Organ-builders, doubtless, feel the same, aside from the pecuniary amount involved. In fact, instances have come under the writer's notice where builders have spoken confidentially against their own "pneumatic action" and the employment of it in general, except, of course, under peculiar circumstances. Time rights the "abuse" of anything, and this particularly misused "power" will not prove an exception to the stern and infallible rule.

Hutchings, Plaisted & Co. have quite recently shipped another two-manual organ, possessing twenty-six draw-stops, to Portland, Me., which is to be placed in the Congregational Church at Woodford's Corner, one of the pleasant suburban localities of that city. This firm is gradually assuming a leading position among the organ builders of the country, the amount of business it transacts increasing year by year. Such success is well deserved.

Mr. King, organ builder, Elmira, N. Y., has erected several instruments which reflect the highest credit upon him, and which invariably give satisfaction to performers as well as to congregations for which they have been manufactured. He also has a large amount of repairing and tuning to attend to within the city and its suburbs. He is now building an organ for the new Presbyterian Church, Penn Yan, N. Y., which

will have twenty-six registers, including couplers, &c. The great manual has eleven complete stops; the swell manual eight ditto, and the pedal organ two. The instrument will shortly be ready for shipment. The compass of the manuals is (as it should be) five complete octaves, but the pedal keyboard has only twenty-seven (instead of thirty) notes. The manuals are extended twelve feet forward from the case, and brought down to the audience floor, the player facing the instrument. The competition for this instrument was quite a sharp one, and therefore it says much for Mr. King in having secured it. The prospects for the future are good, as he has several applications for organs at the present time. So much for the general prosperity of the country.

The Moline Pipe-Organ Company, Moline, Ill., has recently erected a fine instrument in the Presbyterian Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa. The organ has two manuals. On the great manual are the following registers: Bourdon, open diapason, melodia, viola di gamba, dulciana, flute d'amour, principal, twelfth, fifteenth, mixture (2 ranks) and trumpet. On the swell organ the following stops are placed: Lieblich gedacht, 16 foot, open diapason, stopped diapason, salicional, dulcissimo, vox celeste, fugara, flute traverso, flautino, oboe and bassoon, and cornopean, besides an improved tremolo. The pedal key-board has two stops, a grand open diapason and a sub-bass, of twenty-seven notes in compass. The mechanical stops are swell to great, swell to pedal, great to pedal, pedal check, bellows signal, piano to great, forte to great, mezzo and forte to swell, balance swell pedal and wind indicator to organist. This makes the second large organ that this firm has in a brief space of time built for Council Bluffs, besides the fine organ manufactured for Des Moines. Mr. Lancaster, the foreman of the firm, has improvements under consideration from which, when completed, he expects great results.

It may safely be asserted that pipe-organ builders in the West and Northwest have not been so busy for many years. Of course, the demand for larger and better organs is steadily growing, and every year additional churches are being built in almost every city and town according as the population of these places increase. Besides, such prosperity as this country is now experiencing enables churches to spend quite freely on repairs and alterations of every kind, because of the facility with which money is given and able to be collected from various sources. Naturally enough, most of the business done by the smaller organ builders consists in tuning and overhauling the instruments of various makers in the churches in their neighborhood. But for this constant and necessary branch of labor, many organ builders' existence would be a precarious one, for from the remotest parts of the country orders for organs are received by New York and Boston firms, the ruling powers in many churches preferring to contract with these representative and recognized heads of their profession.

The new organ recently erected in Trinity M. E. Church, St. Louis, Mo., by J. Gratian, of Alton, Ill., is of novel construction. It is a powerful one-manual instrument, including a 16-foot stop on the keys, besides trumpet and mixture; fourteen in all. The pedal sub-bass can be used as a major bass for full organ, or reduced so soft that it is admirably suited for solo stops. The manual is reversed and the stop-knobs are over it instead of at the side of the keyboard. Thus conveniently placed they may be drawn or indrawn almost without moving the hands from the keys. However, the drawing of stops is rendered almost unnecessary by the introduction of the builder's patented "composition swell-pedal." At the reopening of the church Mr. Gratian presided at the instrument and demonstrated the value of his improvement by playing through the whole service without moving a single stop by any other means than the "composition swell-pedal," producing, at the same time, every degree of light and shade. Another and much larger organ was erected by the same builder a few months ago in the Church of the Holy Communion.

The fine organ in the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, has undergone a thorough cleaning by the builder, J. Gratian, who has also added improve-

ments to some of the stops, introducing a new "solo-violoncello" on the spare slider provided for it in the pedal organ. Also, new and improved pedals have been added. It is in this church, and with this organ as the sole instrument for the accompaniments, that the St. Louis Oratorio Society have given their most satisfactory and successful concerts.

William J. Davis, organ builder, Buffalo, N. Y., reports business very brisk, as, in addition to a number of orders for repair work, &c., he is building an instrument for the Washington street Baptist Church of that city, which is to have two manuals and pedal keyboard. There is to be altogether thirty-four stops and six pedal movements. Besides this, he is also building an organ for the first Baptist Church, Titusville, Pa., which will have two manuals and pedal keyboard, twenty-five registers altogether, in addition to four pedal movements. A one-manual organ for the R. C. Church, Bradford, is also being constructed, which will have eight registers altogether. Of course, the usual pedal keyboard forms a part of the instrument.

Louis Van Dinter & Co., Detroit, Mich., are quite full of work. One of the last instruments they erected was a two-manual organ for St. Albert's Church, Detroit. Considering that this firm only started in this country in 1870, it has made quite a number of organs. Even during the last three years, which were considered dull times, the factory was run on full time.

J. G. Marklove has a very good reputation in Utica for the general excellence of the instruments he builds. They are nicely voiced, and the character of the various stops well preserved. His business is generally good.

A visit to the various organ factories this week discloses a very encouraging state of business and consequent good feeling. Every firm seems to have enough orders on hand for some time to come, even aside from the constant attention necessary to keep the different instruments in order—tuned by the year. The first musical-instrument makers to feel the influence of a general trade depression are organ builders, exactly as they are the last to experience a flow of business, after a better state of things has, in its turn, come round. Thus, it is a very gratifying sign to see organ manufacturers even more than ordinarily hopeful, which is undoubtedly the case at present. It is to be hoped such prospects will be of lasting duration.

Samuel Pierce, of Reading, Mass., writes that during the last six months he has furnished all of the metal pipes for nearly fifty organs, besides filling a host of small orders for from one to half a dozen stops each. Besides a large number of orders for a few stops each and voiced reed work, he has since December received orders to fill sixteen organs, four of them very large; three of them are to have 16-feet diapason fronts of zinc, one a polished tin, and another a "spotted" metal front. To keep pace with his orders he has had to increase his working force and work twelve and thirteen hours a day. His correspondents report that inquiries are more numerous than they have ever been.

The leading church organ-builders of New York and Boston have received the following letter from the Secretary of the Directors of the new Chicago Central Music Hall:

Inclosed is a drawing with architect's memorandum and specifications showing the space assigned for the organ to be built in our new Central Music Hall. We shall be pleased to have you submit a proposal with specifications for the same put into the hall in the places assigned, with water motor, and submit a "scheme," together with a drawing showing the design for the front. The proposal shall be made for an organ to cost, completed in the hall, \$10,000, the money to be paid in cash immediately on the acceptance of the organ."

It is surmised among the "knowing ones" that Johnson & Son, of Westfield, Mass., will in all probability secure the contract.

S. C. Symonds & Co., metal organ-pipe makers, of Salem, Mass., are overrun with work, and are driving their manufactory day and night to fill their orders.

Hook & Hastings have recently erected a large organ in one of the churches in Pottsville, Pa.

Hutchings, Plaisted & Co. have just sold the two-manual organ in the Chambers street Church, Boston to a church in Philadelphia, to be removed and set up in season for Easter.

Meriden, Conn.

# WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN COMPANY

Meriden, Conn.

**EVERY PORTION**

of these Organs is made  
in their own Factory.

The only Organs in the  
World adapted to the use  
of children, by the attachment,

**"Children's Blow Pedals,"**

which can be instantly  
attached or re-  
moved.

**Unparalleled Success,  
Largely Increased Sales,  
Highest Grade of Workmanship,  
Popular Prices.**

Send for Catalogue, and secure  
territory for these Popular Organs.

**EVERY PORTION**

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Popular Prices.**

Send for Catalogue, and secure  
territory for these Popular Organs.

**STRAUCH BROTHERS,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Grand, Square and Upright Pianoforte Actions,**

116 GANSEVOORT STREET,

Cor. West Street,

NEW YORK

**WM. SCHAEFFER,**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

**Square & Upright Pianofortes**

524 &amp; 526 West 43d Street, New York.

These Pianos were AWARDED A PRIZE at the PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1878

**VOSE & SONS'**

Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices. Send for Catalogue.

Warerooms: No. 725 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**PARLOR ORGANS.****Geo. Woods & Co.'s Upright Pianos.****HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS ONLY.**Cambridgeport, Mass.  
BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.  
54 East Tenth Street, New York.

GEO. W. HERBERT'S PIANO WAREROOMS.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HENRY ERBEN.

**Church Organs,**

237 East Forty-First Street,

NEW YORK.

Builders of Trinity Church Organ, N. Y.—the largest  
in America—and nearly all the Grand Organs in the  
country; keep constantly on hand Church and Parlor  
Pipe Organs of all sizes, and with every Modern Im-  
provement attached.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

**THE NATIONAL  
Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co.**

For Manufacturing Accordeons.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, 154 AND 156 WEST NINETEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

**THE ALBRECHT**Are the cheapest first-class **PIANOS** in  
the Market. Call and get prices, or send for  
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.**ALBRECHT & CO.**  
WAREROOMS:

No. 610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE ITHACA ORGANS**

Delight Everybody.

And are deservedly popular. Music Dealers through-  
out the world will find them a profitable investment.Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Manufactured  
by the **ITHACA ORGAN COMPANY,**  
Ithaca, New York.**GEO. H. RYDER,**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

**Church & Choral Organs.**

Factory, 2058 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

**HORACE WATERS & CO.,**

**PIANOS & ORGANS, the BEST MADE.** Cele-  
brated for Fine Tone, Superior Workman-  
ship and Great Durability. **Warranted SIX**  
**years.** Prices lower than other first-class  
makers for Cash or Installments. **AGENTS**  
**WANTED.** Send for Illustrated Catalogue.  
**ORGANS \$30 upwards; PIANOS \$125 upwards;**  
little used, good as new. **HORACE WATERS**  
**& CO., Manufac. & Dealers, 826 B'way,**  
cor. 12th St., New York. P. O. Box, 3330.  
N.B. All genuine WATERS Instruments now  
bear the full name—Horace Waters & Co.

**Boston Notes.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, MASS., February 18, 1880.

A N afternoon's stroll up Washington street elicited the following notes concerning the musical trade in this vicinity:

At 43 Washington street is the sign of the Massachusetts Organ Co. My friend John had agreed to spend the afternoon with me, and as he had just returned from a year's wanderings on the historic soil of the old countries and was filled with raptures concerning the noted foreign organs, which he had heard through an unusual halo of poetic romance, the word organ caught his eye as we were on the opposite side of the street and he proposed that we should visit this establishment and examine the structure of the noble king of instruments. With visions of Freibourg, Haarlem, Ulm, and Royal Albert Hall, he led the way up stairs, where we entered a small triangular room containing two persons at their respective desks, and after stating that he was deeply interested in improvements in organ-building, in his usual glowing style, asked permission to enter the setting-up room for the purpose of examining American work as compared with instruments of foreign manufacture.

After conferring through a speaking-tube the clerk said that they were so driven with orders that there would not be many samples to examine, but we might step up another flight and see the quality of the work. With a countenance beaming with thanks John again led the way up the next flight, removing his gloves on the stairs so as to manipulate the keys and stops—for he is one of the finest amateur organists in the city. As we entered another small room above we beheld a man turning a little crank at one side of a small box, and as a narrow sheet of perforated paper moved along, John's aesthetic ears were saluted with the accordion tones of "Sweet Bye and Bye." The operator stopped in the middle of the chorus and said that trade was so driving that this was the last instrument on hand. Poor John took in the whole situation at a glance, and with tremor in his voice asked for a glass of water. A collegiate course of training had given him complete mastery over his mental and physical powers, and with a meekness inculcated by a mother's gentle discipline in early years, he perceived the great gulf between the ideal and the practical, asking no further questions.

This company is pushing the mechanical orguinettes, and is making special efforts in the sale of its phonographic piano, a toy instrument of 17 steel bars, operated also by means of the perforated paper. Its factory is in Chelsea, Mass., which locality, no doubt, is cheerfully influenced by the manifold duplications of these seventeen-bar tinklers. The sales extend to Spain, Turkey, Russia and the Sandwich Islands.

As John was silently reflecting on the old hymn—

"How vain are all things here below,"

we strolled along on the same side of the street until we saw the musical instruments displayed in the window of Thompson & Odell, at 177 Washington street. They are temporarily occupying this store while the Tremont Temple—their old quarters—is rebuilding, hoping to move back again by the 1st of July. They import their brass and wood instruments from Paris, and have a large stock of orchestral sheet music.

They have in their employ Calvin Baker, who is making their violins, violas, violoncellos and double-basses in the rear half of their store. They have on hand old seasoned stock enough to make 600 violins, some of the wood being 100 years old, taken out of the spruce timbers of old barns, besides some pieces known to be 300 years old. E. N. Catlin, leader of the orchestra at the Park Theatre, is having a new violin made in this store, the top being from timber taken out of the old Marlboro Hotel, recently demolished, and the back from an ancient curled-maple table-top 200 years old. (Not a word from John since the "Sweet Bye and Bye.") They do not speak encouragingly in this store of an additional internal sounding-board for the violin, which is receiving high testimonials from eminent musicians, and which may interest some of your correspondents to investigate and report to your readers.

W. H. Ivers, pianoforte maker, with warerooms at

576 Washington street, reports that business is good but somewhat duller this month. His manufactory is located in Dedham, one of the pleasant suburban towns ten miles out on the Boston and Providence Railroad, and he is finishing four pianos a week.

W. H. Jewett & Co., also in the same building, manufacture their pianos in Leominster, Mass., and average three or four instruments per week. They have a stock of twelve pianos in their salesroom, which is in charge of John A. Howard, organist at Rev. Dr. Putnam's church at the Highlands.

Henry F. Miller says that the retail trade has been remarkably good for this season of the year, that the demand for uprights is steadily increasing, and that there is a perceptible growing sale for full-scale legitimate grand pianos. Mr. Miller is unusually blest in having four genial and enterprising sons working hand in hand in the upbuilding of a large and honorable trade. Their sales average 25 pianos per week.

My old friend, J. W. Brackett, on the corner of Washington and Avery streets, was feeling cheerful over prophetic indications. He has made 500 pedal pianofortes during the past twenty years, and makes a specialty of a patent double-dipping pedal by which the naturals have the same depth of dip at each end of the key, so that the heel of the player presses the key the same depth as the toe.

Jas. R. Phelps, the well-known representative of Geo. Woods & Co., at 608 Washington street, was arranging some manuscript music for the choir of the New Jerusalem Church at the Highlands, where he is organist, as we entered the room. He has recently returned from very active work for his firm among the English music-dealers, and could give very interesting reports of the honorable ways of trade in that conservative nation. James has a good habit of telling what he thinks in his own characteristic language, and has arrived at that independent period in life not to be ruffled at the opinions of other people. He loves a good pipe-organ as much as ever, notwithstanding his faithful efforts to extend the sale of meritorious reed-organs, and says that he thinks that the combination indicated by the title of THE MUSICAL AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE is a clever and practical move.

Woods & Co. telephoned over from their manufactory in Cambridgeport that they are making 100 organs per week, and the demand for large, new styles, especially those containing the open wood pipes, are steadily increasing.

In one nameless piano store that we entered we were lugubriously received by an old acquaintance, and we were mournfully informed that trade was "serene and sky-blue;" but John whispered to the proprietor something to the effect that I was making a few notes for the trade, when he brightened up and, with animated countenance, exclaimed, "Trade? O, yes! Why, trade is booming! Can't possibly supply orders anyway! Couldn't ask for better business!"—etc., etc.

In another nameless store a gentleman came in to select a piano "for a friend." Having found an Upright that suited, he asked the very lowest price he could get it for. The urbane salesman told him that \$300 was the very lowest price at which the largest wholesale dealer could possibly get it. "But I want to buy this piano to sell to a friend, and I am in the habit of getting a commission when I select an instrument," said the customer. "Well, I will allow you \$25 off in consideration of your services," said Urbanity.

"I will give you \$250, cash down, for the piano."

Urbanity gradually whimpered: "I—ah—I—most respectively—respectedly—no, no—respectfully beg to in—no—no—decline—ah—ha! but I will throw in a piano stool worth \$10, and a rich cover valued at \$15, and"—

"Well, I'll not trouble you to add anything more, but if you want \$250 in cash for the instrument you may give me the refusal of it until to-morrow forenoon at 10 o'clock, and call at my office for the money." Exit customer and return of happy Urbanity, stroking his hands together and smilingly exclaiming, "Very fine man! Very fine man! That makes the third piano I've sold this afternoon, at 'bang-up' prices, too!"

The "house-dodge" business in the sales of cheap

pianofortes is again showing itself, and is taking in the usual number of city and country dupes, effected by means of advertisements similar to the following:

LADY WILL SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD \$750 UP-  
TO-night Piano at quarter cost if called for at once. No. 158 West Newton street.

As our time was too limited to go up to West Newton street to see the sacrifice, John and I separated at the close of the afternoon, agreeing to meet a week later for the purpose of further testing the relationship between the ideal and the real, as illustrated by practical experience in the musical trade.

WINTHROP.

## NOTES AND ACTIONS.

...Weber is busier than ever.

...Thomas Hough, of Paterson, N. J., was in this city on Monday.

...Haines Brothers' new "upright" is steadily growing in public favor.

...Wooden piano screws have advanced about 16 per cent. within a few days.

...Julius J. Estey, of the Estey Organ Company, was in this city on Monday.

...B. Shoninger, of New Haven, was in New York early in the current week.

...The George Woods Organ Company, of Boston, is making 100 organs a week.

...The Schomacher Piano Company, of Philadelphia, is doing a splendid business.

...T. Leeds Waters says business is fair for the time of year, and he is not disposed to find fault.

...Sohmer & Co., although doing a good business, are not as busy as they were before the holidays.

...Daniel F. Beatty has just finished his new factory, and expects to start it working early in March.

...Lindeman & Son are doing a good business. They cannot furnish pianos fast enough to fill orders.

...The Smith American Organ Company, of Boston, continues to make large shipments of organs abroad.

...C. F. Chickering, who was indisposed at the close of last week, was at his office for a short time on Tuesday.

...The Albrecht Piano Company, of Philadelphia, is doing a better business than it has ever done at this season of the year.

...The Wilcox & White Organ Company is running its factory on extra time, and yet finds it difficult to keep pace with its orders.

...Stephenson & Cogswell, dealers in musical instruments, at Paolo, Kan., have dissolved partnership. L. H. Stephenson continues the business.

...Christie & Co., of West Thirty-sixth street, report business very fair, especially through the West. They are now turning out from ten to twelve pianos per week.

...Henry Steinert, of M. Steinert & Co., of Providence, R. I., was in town on Monday, seeking to get Steinway pianos. He couldn't get them; there were none to be had.

...The average annual value of musical instruments made in Paris during the last six years has been \$4,600,000, divided among 360 makers, employing no fewer than 5,000 workmen.

...Horace Waters & Co., of 825 Broadway, report business excellent. They are unable to get instruments fast enough to fill orders. They are well satisfied with their change from Union square to the present stand, business having increased to such an extent that on May 1 they will take the main floor in addition to the two they now occupy.

...At an early hour on Thursday morning burglars entered the store of Albert Weber, corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, and attempted to blow open one of Herring's large patent Champion iron safes, in which Mr. Weber kept all his valuable papers. They were first discovered by the night watchman who patrolled the block about four o'clock in the morning. The watchman heard a noise, and on going to the store found the door open. He immediately hastened to Mr. Weber's house and notified him, and together they returned to the warerooms. The office extends from the front to the back of the store, facing Sixteenth street, and is inclosed by a casing, with windows at the top. The iron safe stands about midway of the office. On entering Mr. Weber found tools of every description lying on the floor, also dark lantern still lit, and a candle which had been blown out. Mr. Weber's desk, which stood next to the safe, had been broken into, and the papers and memorandum books were scattered about on the floor. The burglars, after trying to wrench off the door of the safe, had drilled holes near the lock and hinges, and attempted to blow it open. The explosion probably made more noise than they expected and frightened them away. Several of the books in the safe were scorched, and the door was so loose that it was easily taken off. The safe contained \$10,000 in Government bonds, together with notes and other valuable papers. Fortunately, however, for Mr. Weber, nothing was found missing, and no damage was done except to the safe.

# PALACE ORGANS.

**The Best in the World!!**

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

**REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 23, 1879.

J. B. WOODFORD, Esq., Secretary Loring & Blake Organ Company—

DEAR SIR:

The Organ which you have built for my house at Peekskill was a great surprise and gratification. I perceive now that I had not kept pace with the improvements in Cabinet Organs. The quality of the various stops in this instrument is exceedingly sweet, with timbre wholly different from the old reed organs, and approaching the quality of a fine pipe organ.

The Organ which drew forth the above flattering testimonial, although encased in one of the most elegant specimens of Cabinet work that was ever produced, was fitted up with an action from our regular stock, and was, so far as its interior was concerned, no different in construction from the organs that we ship every day. The Palace Organs are awarded the preference by connoisseurs, as they furnish the highest obtainable standard in the art of reed voicing, and they are preferred by the trade because they are sold at a lower price than any other strictly first-class Organ in the market.

The case is a work of art, and even if it had no interior, as a mere piece of furniture, its combination of colors, of woods, and its delicate and artist-like carving would make it the pride of any parlor, as it certainly is of mine. Convey to the workmen who have so skillfully carried out your designs my recognition and my thanks. Accept also for yourself and the other officers of your corporation my very high appreciation of your ability as organ builders.

Very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

**The Loring & Blake Organ Company,**  
WORCESTER, Mass., and TOLEDO, Ohio.

**J. P. HALE**

Is making 100,000 of those splendid **NEW SCALE UPRIGHT** and **SQUARE PIANOS** for the Trade, at **HALF-PRICE**. They are the only **HALF-PRICE** PIANOS made that have stood different climates successfully for the past twenty years.

Call and see them at **THIRTY-FIFTH STREET** and **TENTH AVE.**, New York.

**The Marvelous Orguinette.**

THE MUSICAL WONDER OF THE AGE!

Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.

The Orguinette is destined to be found in every household in the civilized world.—*N. Y. Trade Journal.*



CABINET ORGUINETTE.  
Our Latest Departure.

A CHILD CAN PERFORM ON IT.

Send for Catalogue.

**THE MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE CO.,**

No. 11 East Fourteenth Street, New York.

**WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS,**

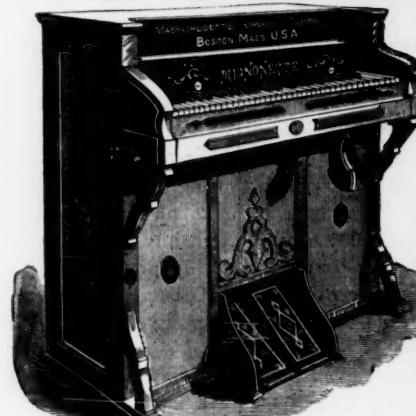
MANUFACTURERS OF

—Grand, Square and Upright—

**PIANOFORTE ACTIONS,**

Nos. 457, 459 and 461 West 48th St., cor. Tenth Ave., New York.

**A \$75 ORGAN FOR \$28.**



The prominence which Organ advertising has attained in this country during the past year, especially by Agents or persons not strictly manufacturers, and the fact that the prices quoted have been higher than necessary, has induced us to place the market an organ, 1st class and A No. 1 in every respect, made at our own manufactory, and offered at a price which none but a manufacturer could quote.

**THE "MIGNONETTE" ORGAN**

Which is represented in an excellent manner by the picture, is designed to supply a want which no organ has been able to fill,—a first-class instrument for less than \$300, enabling almost every home in the United States to possess a fine organ of home enjoyment.

We have in NO WAY slighted any part in the construction of this instrument, or in the design.

The case is of solid selected black walnut, finished and designed in a MASTERLY manner; the

essential part of any Organ, are equal to those used in ANY Organ in the pure and noble style of instrument, responding immediately to the slightest touch, and being made expressly by us, are guaranteed of a power equal to the FINEST Cabinet Organ in existence.

The keys are Ivory, (first quality). We use no celluloid or imitation keys, and the instrument has four octaves, 32 semibreves, 32 inches high, 16 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and a very powerful knee swell, and has TWO stops, patent "Diapason" and "Melodia," which are perfect and powerful. (We use no dummy stops.)

A sliding cover concealed in cut overs over the keys when not in use, protects the instrument from dust, and is in itself a neat, artistic and striking, and has been complimented highly by every one.

There is nothing gaudy or cheap about it, and it is at once an elegantly proportioned and rich-looking instrument.

This being the first Organ we have made for Americans, we have stand our

reputation by a complete open fit, and under no consideration will allow a defective instrument to leave our factory: they being tested by an expert with the same care which is devoted

to a \$100 Organ! We warrant every instrument for 5 years, and guarantee more than satisfaction, and will pay freight charges on any instrument not up to our description.

We challenge any legitimate competition! If you have friends in Boston, send them to examine it, and order it through them. If not, send your money in registered letter, post-office order, or bank check on Boston or New York.

We pledge ourselves in every instance to give MORE than satisfaction, and to refund the money and pay freight charges if our representation is at fault, or the instrument not up to an A No. 1 standard.

Out of over a hundred testimonials before us, we select the following:

"I have received the 'Mignonette' Organ ordered from you, and must say I am surprised that you can furnish an Organ of such fine tone and elegant case-up for so small a sum. I am perfectly satisfied with the Organ, and shall only hesitate but come to you again. For small Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, etc. I consider the 'Mignonette' not only suitable but *comme il faut*. For power and melody it equals any \$100 Organ in America, and it will enable music to be heard in many places where it is not strange. We will send our 'Mignonette' Organ, by freight or express, bated free, to any address, on receipt of payment on \$28. We can draw from our factory door into the cars, saving all drayage bills, and secure special reduced freight rates for our customers. Our goods are honest and reliable and BEYOND COMPETITION at prices named."

Massachusetts Organ Co., 43 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

# HENRY F. MILLER, PIANO FORTES, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

**GABLER**

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

All my Pianos have my patent Agraffe Bell Metal Bar arrangement, patented July, 1872, and Nov., 1875, and my Uprights have my patent metallic action frame, cast in one piece (patented May, 1877, and March, 1878), which has caused them to be pronounced by competent judges,

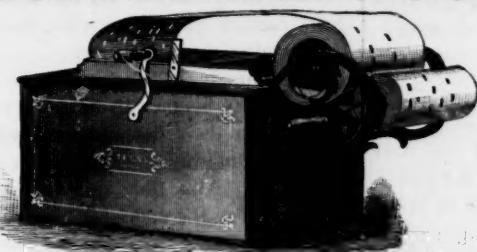
**PIANOS.**

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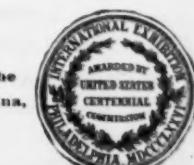
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# Musical & Sewing Machine Gazette.

A WEEKLY PAPER

DEVOVED TO THE INTERESTS OF

## The Piano, Organ & Sewing Machine Trades.

### SUBSCRIPTION.

(INCLUDING POSTAGE, INvariably IN ADVANCE.)

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880.

This journal, as its name purports, will represent intelligently and from an independent standpoint the great manufacturing interests of the piano, organ, and sewing-machine trades. It has no partisan aims to subserve, and it will give the news and all fresh and interesting information that may be of value in its line. It will broadly cover the interests of both manufacturers and dealers, and with its frequent issue must serve as the best and most important medium for advertisers.

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WILLIAM E. NICKERSON - - - - - EDITOR.

THERE is a strong feeling among the piano manufacturers, expressed as freely in their outside conversation as in the discussion of the subject at the meeting of their society on Wednesday afternoon last, that the time has arrived for dealing decisively with the Piano-Makers' Union. They have, in fact, intimated to the strikers at Steinway & Sons' that work must be resumed at once or a lock-out will ensue.

### THE STRIKE.

After three months of ostensible amity, but really of secret hostility, finding vent in numerous covert and underhand devices to worry the manufacturers and obstruct their business, the piano-makers have at last declared open war, and apparently prepared themselves for fighting all along the line. This course has the merit of being more manly than the other. However short-sighted or insane it may be; however demoralizing and ruinous to the men; however contemptible as an exhibition of the aptness of the men to be made the dupes of the union "bosses," it is at least more honest and courageous than taking full pay and rendering half service, as the men have been doing for the past three weeks.

The worst feature of the strike is that it is a merely wanton act on the part of the men. If the men had been driven to it by necessity there might have been something to say in defense of the strike—though even in such a case there are other and better methods of seeking redress; but the men are not driven by necessity. Far from it. First there was a general increase of wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. during the months of October and November last, and since that time nearly every manufacturer in the city has made at least one additional increase. Some manufacturers have made two or three subsequent advances. Indeed, it is safe to say that during the last six months there has been an average advance of 25 per cent. in the wages of the piano-makers. In any of the first-class manufactories the men, according to differences of skill, facility of execution and the character of the work they do, earn all the way from \$10 to \$40 a week. The average workman earns between \$15 and \$20 a week. Men who earn such wages cannot urge necessity as a plea for striking. They are like boys who, having the liberty to do certain things which are comparatively new to them, plunge straightway into license; or worse, like men who, having other men in their power, or, at least, fancying that they have, make haste to use their power unscrupulously and for robbery. But it is only those few turbulent spirits, who unfortunately for the men have gained complete control

over them, that are actuated by such base motives. The men, as we said before, are mere dupes.

### EXPORTS OF SEWING-MACHINES.

THIS week we introduce a new feature into THE GAZETTE, viz., tables of the exports and imports of musical instruments and exports of sewing machines. The table of sewing-machine exports exhibits, by the way, a very gratifying indication of the state of that trade. That 1,855 cases of sewing-machines, aggregating in value \$42,884, should be exported from this city in a single week, not only shows the high estimation in which our machines are held abroad, and the consequent demand for them, but serves also to indicate the magnitude of the sewing-machine business at home. If, notwithstanding that some of the largest companies, as the Singer and Howe, have separate factories in England to supply the foreign demand, \$2,229,968 worth of our sewing-machines are annually required, what must the home trade be?

### The Strike at Steinway's.

UNLESS either the pianoforte manufacturers or the men suddenly recede from the stand they have taken, the long-threatened general strike and consequent lock-out is at hand. Notice was given in last week's GAZETTE that Steinway & Son's varnishers had struck at noon on Friday. Previously to that, however, Sohmer & Co.'s belly-makers had demanded and secured an advance of wages, the per cent. of which the firm declines to make public, and the case-makers of Billings & Co. had also demanded an increase. Billings & Co. declined at first to comply with the demand, and the men struck, but afterwards consented, and the men returned to work.

These were, undoubtedly, the preconcerted preliminary steps, and being successful, the strike at Steinway's followed as a matter of course. At noon on Friday last the varnishers at this factory, without any warning, stopped work and refused to begin again unless their wages were increased all the way from 15 to 20 per cent. The Steinways very promptly informed the strikers that if they did not return to work by noon the next day they would all be discharged, and on Saturday and Monday the firm advertised in New York and Boston daily papers for varnishers. A large number of applications for work were made, and the old men having in the meantime refused to return to work forty-five new hands were put to work on Monday morning. That night all the men employed in the factory, nearly six hundred in number, gave notice that they would quit work unless the old varnishers were reinstated and given the advance demanded. The Steinways refused to do this and the strike was begun in earnest, but probably on a much larger scale than the union at first contemplated.

William Steinway said on Tuesday morning to a reporter of THE GAZETTE: "The demands of the men cannot be complied with. We intend to let them sweat for a while. If by the mere stoppage of work the men can enforce their demands, there will be no end of strikes. Besides, there is no reason for this strike. The men's wages have been increased individually and by classes from time to time during the last few months, so there is no cause for this new demand."

In the afternoon of Tuesday, Mr. Weber, the Secretary of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society, was notified to call a meeting of the society for Wednesday afternoon, to consider what action should be taken in the matter.

The Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society met at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in the Hotel Liszt, Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Nearly every manufacturer in the city was present. Among the number were President Hazleton, William Steinway, Albert Weber, Haines Bros., Decker Bros., J. P. Hale, George Steck, Billings & Co., Mr. Dunham, Kranich & Bach, J. & C. Fischer, Sohmer & Co., Decker & Son, C. D. Pease, Ernst Gabler, and James & Holmstrom. The President read the call, and said that the object of the meeting was to consider what action should be taken with regard to the strike at the factory of Steinway & Sons. Mr. Steinway then described

the circumstances of the strike, substantially as related above, and said that he had already offered the men an increase on the wages paid before the strike, but as this was less than the increase demanded, the men had declined to take it.

A full discussion of the subject was then invited and entered into, remarks being made by Messrs. Hale, George Decker, Steinway, Haines, Fischer, and others. The conclusion to which each member present separately signified his assent was that no increase of the present rates of wages should be granted, for the reason that such an increase would be ruinous to the trade and detrimental to the general business interests of the city. As an evidence of the operation of repeated strikes in driving manufacturing away from the city, one of the largest manufacturers said that since the strikes of last fall he had transferred the greater part of his case-making to a New England village, and would lose no time in moving his entire factory away from New York, if such a step were practicable at this time.

It was finally decided that Mr. Steinway should give notice to his men that his offer of a partial compliance with their demands was withdrawn, and that no increase of wages would under any circumstance be granted. Also, that an immediate answer should be required of the men.

This answer, if the men refuse to return to work, is to be laid before a meeting of the society to be called for the purpose, and then arrangements will be made for a general lock-out.

The question of giving employment to non-union men in the event of a lock out was also considered, but no conclusion was arrived at except that such men in every factory should not be made sufferers with the union men. It was decided, however, that to prevent the union men from simply exchanging the employ of one manufacturer for another, no men would be taken on at any factory while the lock-out continues.

The society then adjourned subject to the call of the president. The meeting was very harmonious, and its conclusions were reached with absolute unanimity.

On Wednesday morning the belly-makers, of Decker Bros., gave notice to the firm that they would want an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages to begin on Friday morning, indicating at the same time that the alternative would be a strike. This matter was also considered at the meeting of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Society, and it was decided that the advance should not be given.

On Thursday morning the key-makers, varnishers and carvers at Steinway & Sons' new factory in Astoria, who had continued to work after the strike in New York, followed the example of their fellow-workmen in this city and struck in a body.

Late yesterday afternoon the men of Steinway & Sons had not returned to work. Meanwhile the Steinways, having advertised in this city and Boston for new men, were receiving a large number of applications for employment. The strikers finding this to be the case, turned out yesterday morning, blockaded the streets leading to the factory, and denied access to every person they knew to be an applicant for work. The firm invoked the aid of the police when it discovered this state of things.

### Table of Exports and Imports.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE GAZETTE.]

EXPORTATION of musical instruments from the port of New York for the week ended February 19, 1880:

TO WHERE EXPORTED.	ORGANS.		PIANOFORTES.		MUS. INSTS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
Hamburg.....	2	\$140	...	...	...	...
Liverpool (Orguinettes).....	23	332	...	...	...	...
Liverpool.....	24	1,543	...	...	...	...
Liverpool.....	...	...	1	\$400	...	...
London.....	31	2,220	...	...	...	...
British West Indies.....	1	100	...	...	...	...
U. S. of Colombia.....	...	...	7	2,966	...	...
U. S. of Colombia.....	1	78	...	...	...	...
U. S. of Colombia.....	...	...	...	...	1	\$57
Japan.....	...	...	1	300	...	...
Totals.....	82	\$4,413	9	\$3,666	1	\$57

Importations of Musical Instruments, 30: Value, \$4,365.

# SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

## The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine.

ONE can hardly realize what a great industry the manufacture of sewing-machines has grown to be without a visit to one of the leading manufactories. Take for example the extensive manufactory of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., which occupies three entire blocks of that city and covers more than seven full acres of ground. It consists of three divisions—the main factory, in which most of the metal work is finished, a building under one roof, 368 by 307 feet in dimensions; the foundry and needle factory, 368 by 232 feet; the wood working factory, comprising two long parallel buildings, a connection in the middle which covers an area of 526 by 219 feet. All of these buildings are substantially built of red brick, and together, as may be inferred, they present a very imposing appearance. At the eastern end of the main factory is the office of the company, to which a second story was added about a year and a-half ago. Upon the ground floor is a general reception room handsomely fitted up with mahogany railings and counters. Above stairs are the foreign office, where the export business is transacted; the Connecticut State department and the president's and directors' rooms, all elegantly fitted up. Upon this floor also are a drawing room where new designs are drafted and a trying room where experiments are made with improvements—which, by the way, the Wheeler & Wilson Company is constantly devising.

But it is on entering the main machine hall that the stupendous character of the industry is revealed to the visitor, as his eye encounters a perfect maze of machinery overtopped by a complicated network of belting. Here are over 1,000 machines of different kinds, ranged in numerous parallel rows that blend into one in the perspective, and having nearly 1,700 vertically-operating driving belts that together measure 39,510 feet, or about 7½ miles. The hall is T-shaped, 300 feet in length, 210 feet wide at the head and 100 feet wide along the body. The construction is fire-proof, and necessarily so, for in the various processes of grinding, filing, burnishing, &c., showers of sparks are constantly flying from a hundred machines. Most of these machines are automatic, the intervention of workmen being required only to turn on or off the power, adjust the gear, and do the feeding. Deeply interesting, wonderful in fact, are the operations of some of these automatic machines. Take, for example, the screw-making machines which stand away up at the end of the hall, and seem at first sight to be idle, because they work so noiselessly and have no human attendants about them; but a closer inspection discovers that they are working like beavers. A rod of steel about ten feet long and from a quarter to a half inch in diameter, according to the size of the screw to be made, is inserted in an opening at one end of the machine, which then left to itself proceeds literally to consume the rod and turn out screws. The machine first cuts from the rod a piece, divisible exactly into a certain number of parts corresponding with the lengths of so many screws, and this is taken by a rapidly-revolving feeder, which places a part of the required length in contact with a plane which makes the shank and head of the screw at the same time. When this part of the work is done the plane drops out of the way, and an iron finger, provided with the means of cutting the worm of the screw, takes its place. While this is making the worm a burr-wheel is brought in contact with the head of the screw and made to cut the fluting on the head. As soon as the worm is finished a knife cuts off the screw, and the finger already referred to carries it to one side by a horizontal motion, and in this last act it is carried against another knife, which cuts the slot in the head. After this the screw, being now finished, is seized at the head by another iron finger revolving from right to left, which withdraws it from the socket of the first finger. The latter now moves back to cut another screw, which has all the while been in preparation for its coming. As the first finger takes hold of the unfinished screw a third finger

takes the finished screw from the revolving finger and throws it into a receiver. It is impossible to watch the operation of this machine, so careful and perfect in the smallest details, so well timed in all of its movements, without marveling at the intelligence with which man has contrived to endow insensible objects. Well may Chapin exclaim: "See what fine workmen we have made of the great elements around us. See how magnificent nature has humbled itself and works in shirt sleeves. Without food, without sweat, without weariness, it toils all day at the loom and shouts lustily in the sounding wheels. How diligently the iron fingers pick and sort, and the muscles of steel retain their faithful grip, and enormous energies run to and fro with an obedient click; while forces that tear the arteries of the earth, and heave volcanoes, spin the fabric of an infant's robe and weave the flowers in a lady's brocade."

But the making of screws is only one of a great number of interesting operations to be observed in this vast machine shop. Take, for example, the process of making the rotary hook which constitutes the most prominent distinctive feature of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Begin at the forge, where the grimy smith takes a glowing rod of iron from the coals and inserts one end into a socket under a structure resembling the frame of a pile-driver, and brings down upon it a trip-hammer that strikes with tremendous force and sends out a shower of glowing flakes. The hook passes successively under four different trip-hammers. The first partially flattens one end of the bolt to form the cylinder, out of which the hook is eventually made, the second flattening it completely, so that it looks like a short bolt with a disproportionately large cylindrical head; the third partially "counter-sinks" the top surface of the head, and the fourth completes the counter-sinking. After passing through a number of successive operations the hook reaches a machine which reams it out and trims off the outside and passes on to a workman who cuts out the hook by hand. But even after it leaves his possession it has still a number of operations, as polishing, testing, &c., to go through. It requires 128 different operations to complete a single hook. Nor is it without a parallel in this respect—the glass presser-foot requires 32 different operations, the needle 33, and the little insignificant-looking hemmer as many as 70.

The manufacture of the needle is another highly interesting process. A huge roll of steel wire is unwound from a drum and cut into lengths of about an inch by one machine. These fragments of wire are conveyed to another machine, and placed by an attendant in slots in a horizontally operating metal band. By this band they are carried over an emery wheel, which puts a partial or blunt point on one end. In order to make the points round, the fragments are revolved as they pass over the wheel by an iron arm that travels to and fro over them. Another machine, operating in a similar manner, rounds the opposite ends. Now comes the process of shaping the needle. The pieces of metal are placed, points all one way, in a small hopper attached to a third machine. A clamp takes one piece at a time and forces it, point forward, gradually between two small steel hammers operating horizontally against each other, and furnished with reciprocal grooves corresponding to the shape of the needle. As the wire is forced between these hammers it quickly takes the shape of the groove, being rapidly revolved at the same time to prevent flattening, and so is shaped into the needle. It is then withdrawn from the hammers, and being released falls into a receiver. Another process of pointing similar to that already described follows, and then the grooves are cut. The machine for this purpose passes the needles between two rotary knives, one of which cuts the long groove at the same time that the other cuts the short one. The eyes are next punched by a machine operated by hand by a young girl. The operation is very simple. The needle, long groove upwards, is placed in a slot which holds it firmly, and then, by the turn of a crank,

the punch descends and pierces the eye. The sharpening, which may be called the first of the finishing operations, is done on an emery wheel, the workman holding the needles, about a dozen of them together, in a row between the thumb and forefinger. Hovering over the wheel, meanwhile, is a brilliant comet-shaped play of sparks, and thus a number of sharpeners working together present a novel sight. To be polished the needles are held two or three dozen in a row by an iron tong over a brush treated with emery. The eyes, by the way, have to be polished too, and for this purpose several hundred are strung on a single thread, a number of threads are placed lengthwise on a machine for the purpose, one needle on each thread is fixed in a clamp, which being set in motion, carries the needles backward and forward along the threads. The threads are treated with moistened emery powder, and in a little while the inner surface of the needle's eye is made as smooth as glass. It would take too much time and space to describe the various other operations through which the needle passes before it is ready for use, but it is worthy of remark that in the putting up for use the needles are not counted but weighed, greater accuracy and facility being secured thereby.

It will have been inferred from the foregoing description of the processes of manufacture that the principles of labor saving and division of labor are carried to their fullest extent in the manufactory of the Wheeler & Wilson Company.

One of the most interesting parts of the factory is the assembling room, where the different parts of the sewing machine are assembled, put together, and tested. Each machine, after it has been made up, is put on what is called a "jack," and worked by steam for hours "to run it smooth," that is, make it run easily. Each of the numerous parts is stamped with a letter indicating the name of the workman who finished it, and each machine is accompanied by a tag giving the name of the workman who put it together, so that any defects in the machine may be traced back to their proper source. Above the assembling room is the sewing room, where the various parts, as needle and hook, are adjusted, so that the machine will sew.

The electro-plating, japanning, gilding and ornamenting departments are all admirably appointed and worthy of notice, but time and space will not suffice. These are all in the main factory. Across the street, behind the main factory and connected with it by a subterranean passage, is the foundry, probably, with one exception, the most extensive in the United States, and the needle factory, the operation of which has been already described. The wood factory is eastward of the main factory, and in a line with it, but across a street. It is on the same extensive scale as its corollaries, and is characterized by the same admirable application of economic principles. The lumber for use in this factory is sawed by the company's own mill in Indianapolis, Ind.

The company is manufacturing more of the new No. 8 machines now than of any other kind. The fundamental principle embodied in the machine is made clear by the following extract from a back number of the *Scientific American*:

The difference between this machine [the New Wheeler & Wilson] and the original Wheeler & Wilson family machine—which in its day was regarded as a triumph in this line—is as great as that between the latter and the first sewing machine ever made, and the improvements are much more important than would appear from a casual examination. The great advantage of the rotary method of passing the under thread through the loop of the upper was early recognized in this machine, and particularly its capacity for rapid work. It is one of the most self-evident of propositions that a more easy and rapid motion may be imparted to a revolving than to a reciprocating body, and with less wear and tear. There is no loss of power in the mere conversion of rotary into reciprocating motion, or *vice versa*, it is true; for the power absorbed in the reciprocating steam engine, for instance, in putting in motion the mass of metal constituting the piston, piston rod, cross-head and connecting rod in the first quarter of the revolution of the crank is given out again upon the crank pin by bringing to rest this mass during the second quarter of the revolution.

**1,985,000**

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All Leading Sewing Machine Companies use them because there are no Shafts, Wheels, Boxes, Pin Rivets, Fulcrums, Oscillators, Slides, "Hair Springs," nor Squeaking Joints to be Oiled.

**ONLY EIGHT PIECES** in its ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION,

WHILE OTHERS HAVE FIFTEEN OR TWENTY IN COMPLICATED FORM.

## The H. C. GOODRICH TUCK MARKER

Is the Lightest Operated Device in Existence.

**MANUFACTORY, 40 HOYNE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.**

**BUY GOODRICH'S TUCK MARKER, and Don't You Forget It!**

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AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

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Most Economical Machine.  
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Agents wanted in all parts of the United States, and at Foreign Ports where we are not already represented.

**AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,**

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ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR NEW

**HALLENBECK FAMILY BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT,**

A Mechanical Marvel.

ENTIRELY AUTOMATIC.

INSTANTLY ATTACHABLE.

PERFECTLY ADJUSTABLE FOR ALL FABRICS.

Simple and Durable, and the Cheapest in the World.

Correspondence with  
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The National Button-Hole and Eyelet Working Machines are Unquestionably the Best  
for Manufacturers' Use.

**Simplest,**

**Most Durable,**

**Most Reliable.**



THE LIGHT-RUNNING

## NEW HOME

**EXCELS ALL OTHERS**

For Thoroughness of Construction, Ease of Management, & Quality of Work.

It is in all respects the

**Most Perfect Sewing Machine  
in the World.**

Contains every known improvement, and embodies the good points of all other Machines with none of their defects. No complicated machinery to get out of order. No jar, rattle or noise to disconcert the operator.

tion, and similar conditions hold good where the transfer is from a rotary to a reciprocating motion, as in the shuttle of a sewing-machine receiving this motion from a rotating shaft. The stopping and starting of heavy masses of metal, however, though moving slowly, or light masses moving rapidly, is productive of greater strains upon the transmitting mechanism, as well as upon the moving masses themselves, and the result can only be a far greater amount of distinctive wear in all joints, noise as soon as any wear takes place, disagreeable vibration in the whole structure when the reciprocation is rapid, and an increase of friction upon the joints through the greater pressures brought upon them at or near the time the change of direction is made. In this view the rotary hook must be capable of performing a given number of stitches per minute with greater ease and more durably than with any reciprocating method whatever. The truth of this proposition is seen in the history of many machines; to dispense with reciprocating parts for the reasons in part above given has led inventors so persistently to a search for a rotary form for the steam engine; the enormous difference in speed between all kinds of printing presses of the rotary type and those having reciprocating type beds is due to the great difficulty in controlling the reciprocating bed at high speeds; the circular saw and many other familiar instances might be adduced. In all the improvements made in the Wheeler & Wilson machine, therefore, this fundamental part of the system has been retained, and this, with the four-motion feed and the wheel tension for the upper thread, are the only parts of the old family machine which has been retained in the Nos. 6, 7, and 8 machines.

The "take-up" is an addition entire, enabling one stitch to be completed before commencement of another; whereas in the old machine one stitch was perfected by the expansion of the loop in passing over the bobbin for the succeeding stitch, a method which was suitable only for a narrow range of work, and entirely inadmissible upon leather and other fabrics. In order to produce a perfect lock-stitch in every case the "take-up" was made to finish the drawing up of the loop after the needle had entirely risen out of the goods, and in order that this could be done between the disposition of one loop and the entering of the next by the rotating hook, the latter was given the variable motion. The means of regulating the tension of the under thread, and thus insuring that the point of contact of the two threads may be brought to any point in the goods which may be desired for the kind of work in hand, is a most simple, ingenious and admirable contrivance. The perfection of the stitch by the "take-up" after the needle has left the goods, permits of the use of larger cotton than could otherwise be done; the needle-hole in the goods is thus more nearly filled with thread, and this renders possible the making of a perfectly water-tight stitch. There being no tension upon the under thread, except at the moment of the tightening of the stitch by the "take-up," the stitches may be varied in length at will without interfering with the position of the lock or puckering the goods; and there being no tension on the lower thread while the cloth is being moved by the feed, the spacing of the stitch is not obstructed, and becomes as perfectly done as though laid off by a dividing engine, no matter whether the stitch be coarse or fine. This momentary action of the under tension also permits of the passage from thick to thin goods, or from parts of a garment where three or four thicknesses of the goods are required to be sewed together to others where but two thicknesses occur, without change in any part of the machine, and the perfect locking of the stitch within the goods in the one case as in the other.

#### The Wilson-Singer Suit.

AS much attention has lately been attracted to the suit of Wilson vs. The Singer Manufacturing Company, it will not be uninteresting to restate at this time the nature of the case. Something more than a year ago Mr. Wilson, who is the head of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, brought a suit on behalf of himself and of the United States Government against the Singer Manufacturing Company for an alleged violation of the United States Patent Laws, and laid the damages at \$10,000,000. The particular law under which the suit was brought provides that every patented article offered for sale shall have the word "patented" and the date of the issuing of the patent stamped upon it; and further, that any person selling an unpatented article so stamped, with purpose to deceive the public, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for every such article sold, the penalty money to go half to the person bringing the suit and half to the United States Government.

Mr. Wilson claimed that as the Singer Manufacturing Company had sold some of its sewing-machines stamped "patented" after the expiration of its patents, that act constituted a violation of the law referred to. The suit was brought in the United States District Court at Chicago. The defendant demurred, on the ground that, admitting the facts stated, the plaintiff had no cause of action, as the law was not

intended to apply to the sale of articles which had once been patented, and which continued to be sold after the patents on them had expired. The Court, after much consideration of the matter, sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint—that is, decided that Mr. Wilson had no cause of action. Mr. Wilson, however, had the case carried by a writ of error before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and on this Chief Justice Waite recently granted an order for a rehearing.

The case will come up again before the United States District Court in Chicago, but, as before, not on its merits, but on the question of the applicability of the law. If the former decision be affirmed, the case will, in all probability, end there; if it be reversed, then the case will go back to the Supreme Court, but still for argument only as to the law. It is safe to say that the trial of the case on its merits can be reached only in the event of the Supreme Court deciding that the plaintiff has a cause of action.

Mr. Clark, the President of the Singer Company, said to a reporter of THE GAZETTE the other day that the company attaches no importance to the case. The company, on the contrary, regarded it simply as a device on the part of Mr. Wilson to offset a suit brought by the "combination"—consisting of the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker companies—and still pending against him for an infringement of the Batchelder patents. "Indeed," continued Mr. Clark, "I met Wilson in Chicago last fall and he offered to discontinue this suit if I would drop the one against him. I replied that his suit against the Singer Company did not concern us, and that as to dropping the 'combination' suit against him it was not in my power to do so, as it was not I but the 'combination' that had brought it."

In regard to the use of the stamp "patented," &c., Mr. Clark remarked, with good reason, that in the manufacture on a large scale of machines, the many different parts of which—nearly all covered by patents—are made in great quantities by different hands and at different times, it was necessarily difficult, if not impossible, to do away with the stamps all at once.

#### Table of Exports and Imports.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE GAZETTE.]

EXPORTATION of sewing-machines from the ports of New York for the week ending February 21, 1880:

To Where Exported.	No. of Cases.	Value.
London.....	113	\$11,440
Liverpool.....	652	11,246
Hamburg.....	18	1,301
Bremen.....	3	60
Bordeaux.....	152	1,800
Brazil.....	86	1,773
China.....	2	125
Cuba.....	22	1,038
Antwerp.....	201	2,400
Venezuela.....	37	864
United States of Colombia.....	159	4,235
British Australia.....	386	5,667
British West Indies.....	5	454
British Guiana.....	8	213
Porto Rico.....	5	157
Argentine Republic.....	6	111
Total.....	1,855	\$42,884

Steel which has rusted can be cleaned by brushing with a paste composed of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cyanide potassium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. castile soap, 1 oz. whiting, and water sufficient to form a paste. The steel should first be washed with a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cyanide potassium in 2 oz. water. To preserve steel rails from rusting, a good method is to paint them with melted caoutchouc to which some oil has been added. The caoutchouc must be melted in a close vessel to prevent its burning, and should be frequently stirred. It is also said that dipping the steel in a solution of common soda (about 1 in 4) will preserve it from rusting.

T. R. PICKERING, United States Government agent for the Melbourne International Exhibition, has opened an office at room No 102 in the Post-office building, New York City, for the purpose of furnishing information regarding the exhibition which is to be opened October 1, 1880. Mr. Pickering has had applications thus far for 15,000 square feet, and he expects that by March 1 (all applications must be in by that time) the whole amount will be taken up. Already requests for space have been made by manufacturers of watches, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen goods; ivory, printing presses, railway appliances, India rubber goods, organs, monumental works, fire-arms, furniture, photographs, hardware, &c.

#### Boston Points.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, February 19, 1880.

THERE is nothing of special interest here in the sewing-machine department. Competition is as strong as ever, both with genuine and imitation trademark machines. The January sales were in excess of those of a year ago, and the dealers are better organized than ever before for pushing. Sales are effected by active canvassing, and there is less of a reckless spirit in the matter of attempting to force sales.

Those of our dealers who have seen THE MUSICAL AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE express good-will toward the combination, and think it will interest a greater number of readers who handle both departments.

ROTARY.

#### NEEDLE POINTS.

....The Singer Manufacturing Company is making 1,400 machines a day.

....Mr. Clark, the inventor of a sewing-machine attachment for cording button holes, was in the city this week.

....The sewing machine artisans of Greenfield, Mass., will have a grand ball on Friday evening, March 5, with music by Brown's brigade band.

....The White Sewing-Machine Company, Cleveland, has purchased 300 feet more ground adjoining its present large factory, on which it intends to build an addition to its works.

....The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company's office, at Indianapolis, Ind., was destroyed by fire during the latter part of last week. The stock was fully insured against loss.

....W. B. Cleves, general agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, at Atlanta, Ga., has been spending about a week in this city and Bridgeport, Conn. He reports business lively.

....Mr. Woods, the European agent for the last two or three years of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, returned to this country by the last trip of the Westphalia. It is rumored that Mr. Woods has been permanently recalled.

....Fifty new Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines have been put in at the State Reform School, Meriden, Conn., and the boys in the institution have been set to work making overalls for a New York firm.

....Andrew J. Harris, for the last twelve years a driver for the Howe Sewing-Machine Company in this city, died suddenly of heart disease on the evening of the 14th instant. He was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, and having gone to the armory to drill, fell dead in the drill room.

....A man named Wiley, of Tupelo, Miss., has patented an attachment to run sewing-machines by hand. It consists of an arm adjustable to the crank of the wheel and a curved elbow fixed to the near side of the table. A handle at the junction of the arm and the elbow enables the operator to turn the wheel by a backward and forward movement of the hand. This attachment is owned by Wiley & Shell, of Tupelo, Miss.

....The Singer Manufacturing Company has completed the construction of what is undoubtedly the largest sewing-machine in the world. The machine is driven by steam-power, and there are two needles at work, with two shuttles. It has been fitted up expressly for a manufacturing firm in Liverpool, which has orders in hand for over 70,000 feet of cotton belting awaiting fulfilment, so that the value of this mammoth sewing-machine will be early and satisfactorily tested.

....Daniel W. Hamilton, a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine agent, at Greenfield, Mass., was arrested on February 11, for cruelty to his horse. Several witnesses, among them a four-years-old girl, testified that the horse was balky, and when near Manager Gardner's residence refused to go further, and, while Hamilton sat in the sleigh, Gardner's hostler, one Clark, tied a rope around the animal's lower jaw and over the tongue and pulled so hard that part of the tongue came out. No evidence appearing against Hamilton, Justice Williams discharged him.

....The death of Superintendent Valentine, of the Glasgow factory of the London Howe Sewing-Machine Company (limited), is announced by cable. Mr. Valentine who was formerly an inspector in the Howe Sewing-Machine Works at Bridgeport, Conn., went out in October last to become the superintendent of the Glasgow factory. His body is now on its way to this country. It is a curious fact, that J. P. Vandergrief, another of the American Howe Company's officers, who went out about two years ago to fill the same place, lost his health while there and had to return to Bridgeport.

#### MATTERS OF RECORD.

C. E. Holtz, St. Louis. Attachment.....	\$1,220
Levi U. Stuart, New York City. Judgment.....	17,900
Geo. F. Owens, Grand Rapids, Mich. Chattel mort-gage.....	3,150
Robert Ward & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. Judgments...{	103
	141

**THE "GENERAL FAVORITE."**  
Especially for Manufacturers and all kinds of Heavy Work.

**THE "PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."**  
The Lightest, Quietest, Simplest, Best Machine ever offered for the Foreign Trade.

**THE "FAMILY FAVORITE."**  
Light Running, Simple, Noiseless, Durable, Automatic Spooler.

## The Favorites of the World!

THESE Machines have been remodeled and improved until they are most perfect in all respects. Their parts are all of steel or wrought iron forgings; adjustment for wear is provided for; the Shuttle used by either carries 42 yards of No. 50 Cotton; quietness and lightness have been increased; elegant wood-work is applied to all Family Machines. Special attention given to packing compactly and safely for Foreign Shipment. Prices of Machines varying according to Styles and Models.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

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## NATIONAL NEEDLE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF



**Standard Sewing Machine Needles**  
FOR ALL MACHINES.



*Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition.*

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The Best Goods.

The Lowest Prices.

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SOLE AGENT IN Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,  
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas,  
Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado.

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**JOHN CLARK, JR., & Co.'s  
BEST SIX-CORD  
*New Extra Quality, for  
MACHINE AND HAND SEWING.***

Prize Medals Granted for Excellence in Color, Quality and Finish.

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NEW YORK.

**THE JOHNSTON TUCK-MARKER**

IS WARRANTED TO BE

Better Made, More Durable and Easier  
on the Sewing Machine than any  
Tuck-Marker on the Market.

Write for Price List and Circular to

**JOHNSTON RUFFLER CO., Ottumwa, Iowa.**

**LIGHTNING SEWER.**

THE NEW

**Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine**

Is wonderful in its conception, and unequaled in its capacity for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and in leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long, and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed. In its proportions, elegance of design, and general appearance it is unsurpassed. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabric *without patching*, furnished free with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, &c. Prices furnished, with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.**

**Sewing**

PACKARD'S

Sewing Machine Needles,  
Manufactured for all Machines.

Address all orders to

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**DOMESTIC NEEDLE WORKS.**

**OUR NEEDLES**  
are made from the Finest Quality Cast Steel, and are  
Warranted equal to the Best.

**Machine**

Stanard's Patent Needles (the New Davis, Eldredge, and  
New St. John,) are manufactured by these Works,  
licensed under U. S. Patent, No. 55,927,  
and our customers are fully pro-  
tected in their use.  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

**DOMESTIC NEEDLE WORKS,**

Middleboro, Mass.,

Manufacturers of  
Sewing Machine Needles  
of every description.

**Needles.**

**THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING HOWE!**

**ITS SUPERIORITY ACKNOWLEDGED !**

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.**

We are now prepared to furnish the **New "B" Howe Sewing Machine** for Family use in any quantities desired, and take pleasure in calling the attention of the Trade to this MOST RELIABLE of all Machines.

**THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING HOWE.**

In principle and construction it has no equal. The easiest Machine in the market to sell. Every one is as fine as skilled labor can produce. We build no inferior grades, the greatest care being used in sending out these Machines in perfect condition. While the great perfection of stitch produced by the OLD HOWE is maintained in the New B, its excellence is increased by the great improvements in the size of arm, in finish, in simplicity, in speed, and as recently improved it stands unrivaled as the lightest running Lock Stitch Machine in the market.

Special attention is also called to the **Howe "D" Machine** for manufacturing purposes of all kinds. It can be used as Cylinder or Platform Machine at the will of the operator.

The NEW "B" HOWE has no equal, and is the cheapest and best Machine for the Agent to sell and the consumer to purchase.

Send for Circular, Price List and Terms.

**The Howe Machine Company, 28 Union Square, New York.**

**ALL FORMER YEARS OUTDONE.**

# 356,432 Genuine Singer Sewing Machines Sold in 1878,

**BEING 73,720 MORE THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Many abuses have grown up under the old system of selling sewing machines through "MIDDLE MEN," whose cupidity has often led to misrepresentation and fraud. For the protection of the public and ourselves we have abandoned this whole pernicious system. We have abolished the "middle-man," and sell directly through our own salaried agents, whom we are able to control. We can thus give to EVERY PURCHASER of a Genuine Singer Sewing Machine the guarantee of a company of twenty-five years' standing, employing forty thousand men, that any machine sold by a "Singer" agent is exactly what it is represented. The difference between such a guarantee and the guarantee of a canvasser, representing unknown, irresponsible concerns, is too marked to require comment.

A GRAND GOLD MEDAL was awarded to the "SINGER" at the Paris Exposition, 1878. **No other "Grand Prize" than a Gold Medal was awarded to Sewing Machines.**

**SOME VERY HARD NUTS TO CRACK.**

**1**—Companies have sprung up in every part of the Union for making "Imitation Singer Machines." *Why are not similar companies formed for making imitations of other Sewing Machines?* The public will draw its own inference.

**2**—The Singer has taken the FIRST PRIZE over ALL competitors more than TWO HUNDRED TIMES. *Why?* After the Chicago Fire, the Relief Committee undertook to furnish sewing machines to the needy women of that city. Applicants were permitted to choose from six different kinds of machines. 2,094 applicants were furnished with machines; 2,427 chose Singer Machines, and 517 distributed their choice among the five other kinds of machines! These girls were to EARN THEIR OWN LIVING on these machines. *Why did they take Singer's?*

**3**—THE PEOPLE'S AWARD TO THE "SINGER." The people bought Singer Machines as follows:

1870.....	127,833	1873.....	232,444	1876.....	262,316
1871.....	181,260	1874.....	241,679	1877.....	282,812
1872.....	219,758	1875.....	249,852	1878.....	356,432

**Sales of 1878 over Sales of 1870, 228,599 Machines. A Three-fold Increase.**

THE SINGER MFG. COMPANY, Principal Office, 34 Union Square, New York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has 1,500 Subordinate Offices in the United States and Canada, and 3,000 Offices in the Old World and South America.

## Wheeler & Wilson New Sewing Machines,

FOR FAMILY USE and all GRADES of MANUFACTURING in CLOTH and LEATHER.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE de 1878.

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE.

CHAMP-DE-MARS, PARIS, 8th Nov., 1878.

I have examined the official List of Awards at the Universal Exposition, as published by the French authorities, and find that only one Grand Prize was awarded for Sewing Machines; that was given to the WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY of New York.

The Grand Gold Medal and Diploma were delivered to me at the Palais de l'Industrie, October 21, and by me at once given to the representative of that Company at the Exhibition.

(Signed) R. C. McCORMICK, COM. GENERAL.

*The only Grand Gold Medal and Grand Prize Diploma awarded for Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition, 1878, may be seen at the office of*

**WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,**

44 East Fourteenth Street, Union Square, New York.

Established 1834.

Manufacturers of

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**E**legant variety of designs,  
**Y**ielding unrivaled tones.**

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